Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the specification with the following amended specification. The specification on file is marked-up to indicate the changes made. No new matter has been added.

~~BACKGROUND OF INVENTION~~

~~The history of the Save a Ski began in the year 1999 when we began water skiing on one of The Great Lakes, Lake Erie located on the North Coast of Cleveland, Ohio.~~

~~Water Skiing is something we enjoyed very much. As time went on, we were able to slalom. This meant leaving one ski behind drifting in any direction the current or wind would take it. After going some distance from the dropped off ski, it was now the time to retrieve it. If the wake was rough or it was dusk or if it was an overcast day, it made it difficult to locate, especially if the ski were to be upside down.~~

~~Regardless of how the ski landed in the water, the flag would always come up in an upward position. The flag can be seen from a distance of at least thirty (30) yards. Another benefit of this idea is that a boater can see this ski so he is able to prevent from hitting it causing thousands of dollars to the out drive or going through the hull, possibly sinking the boat.~~

~~In the past we have lost several skis, and in time, it showed to be very costly. So we had to come up with a way to locate the ski easier. This is how the save-a-ski was invented.~~

~~TECHNICAL FIELD~~

~~Our idea was to have something noticeable above the surface of the water to attach to the ski for easy retrieval and to withstand water conditions and weather conditions.~~

~~Ultimately, we came up with a flag, cut to the shape of a triangle, 2" wide x 4" long in size, brightly colored and reflective to indicate caution that an object is near to which, its purpose.~~

~~The top spring is two hundred thousands (.200) in diameter and seven inches (7") long. One end of the spring will be screwed into the rotator approximately one half inch (1/2") deep. At the other end of the spring it is to support the flag. The reason for using the spring is so that it can flex while through the water.~~

~~The C-bracket is the main body of the Save a Ski... It is made from polyethylene. It supports the rotator that supports the top and bottom spring. The two (2) tabs that embrace the top and bottom of the ski is three-sixteenth inch (3/16") think, one inch (1") wide, and three inches (3") long. The vertical section that supports the rotator is one inch (1") wide and one and one-half inch (1-1/2") long and one inch (1/2") thick. In the center of the vertical section there is a hole which is threaded to accept the one-quarter inch – twenty (1/4"-20) bolt, that is the stud for the rotator. The inside of the tabs that embrace the ski has one-half (1/2) of the matching parts of Velcro. The second (2nd) half is on the ski itself. This allows the Save-A-Ski to be removed when needed.~~

~~The rotator is one and one-half inch (1-1/2") in diameter and one-half inch (1/2") thick. It is made from polyethylene. In the center of the half thickness, is a threaded hole to accept the top spring. One hundred and eighty degrees (180') apart is another threaded hole that accepts the bottom spring. In the exact center of the diameter there is a hole to allow a one-quarter inch (1/4") stud to be easily inserted.~~

~~The bottom spring is two hundred thousands (.200) in diameter and six inches (6") long. The end of the spring will be screwed into the rotator one-half inch (1/2") deep. At the opposite end of the spring, it is threaded into the counterweight.~~

~~The counterweight is two inch (2") long and one half (1/2") in diameter. At one end of the counterweight diameter is a threaded whole to accept the bottom spring. At the same end there is a bevel that leads to the two hundred thousandth (.200) in diameter threaded hole.~~

~~The reason for this is there will be less water resistance when the Save A Ski is being used.~~

~~BRIEF SUMMARY OF INVENTION~~

~~When a person slalom, one's ski is dropped off drifting on top of the water.~~

~~Then the ski that was left behind becomes difficult to locate, especially if you were so unlucky to be out on an overcast day or the water became choppy or it was at dusk for example.~~

~~This invention demonstrates how the ski is easier to locate from a distance of at least thirty (30) yards or more. The reason for this is because the flag regardless of it the ski lands straight up or upside down, the flag will always end up in a upwards position. The shaft has a counter balance at the opposite end of the flag making it possible to rotate three hundred and sixty degrees (360') and on it has a spring making it able to flex back and forth.~~

~~Another benefit of this invention is that other boaters are able to see the ski and it sends a warning to the passengers of caution, to avoid damage to hull or motor.~~

~~BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE DRAWING~~

~~1. Flag~~

~~Statement: The brightly colored Red or Silver Flag depicts the ability to observe a "CAUTION" of the object, and the reflective color makes it easier to locate it.~~

~~2. Spring (Top)~~

~~Statement: The top spring provides flexibility for added action. The flag is glued to the top of the spring.~~

~~3. C Bracket~~

~~Statement: The main unit, made from polyethylene, designed to embrace the surrounding area of the ski and secure the rotator to.~~

~~4. Rotator Stud~~

~~Statement: This bolt is for the purpose of securing the rotator to the C-bracket, and acts as a pivot. The bolt dimensions are ¼" 20 x ¾" stove bolt, 304 stainless steel.~~

~~5. Rotator~~

~~Statement: It is secured to the C-bracket, cut to the shape of a circle made from polyethylene, able to rotate 360'.~~

~~6. Spring (Bottom)~~

~~Statement: The flexibility from the spring is needed to adequately sustain the force and the pressure of the water against the counter weight.~~

~~7. Counter weight~~

~~Statement: The counter weight is a 7 ounce, steel weight. It is designed to exceed the weight of the top spring and flag.~~

BACKGROUND

[0001] This invention relates in general to a visual device for locating water skis that have become separated from a skier.

[0002] Water skiing is a sport in which a person standing on one or more water skis is pulled across a surface of a body of water by a boat. People learning how to water-ski often learn on two skis. However, as a skier develops more experience and skill, the skier may advance to skiing on one ski.

[0003] When a skier transitions from two skis to one, some skiers start by skiing on two skis, and once balanced, drop one ski off. The dropped ski floats in the water until after the skier finishes skiing, when the boat returns to pick it up.

[0004] Unfortunately, the boat may go some distance from the dropped ski before returning to look for it. The wind and currents may cause the ski to drift, and choppy waters conceal the ski from view. Skis are easily lost when the skiers cannot remember where the ski was dropped, or when choppy water or the dim light of dusk hides the ski.

[0005] Loosing a ski is expensive to the skier when the skier replaces it. Further, lost skis can cause costly damage to boats that run over them, unaware that they are in the water.

SUMMARY

[0006] The present invention relates to a visual device attachable to a water ski for locating the water ski in the water, the device comprising a bracket adapted for attachment to a water ski; a rotator rotatably coupled to the bracket for 360 degree rotation relative to the bracket, the rotator having a periphery with a top hole and a bottom hole, the bottom hole being located approximately 180 degrees from the top hole on the periphery; a top spring having an end affixed in the top hole and an opposite end affixed to a flag, wherein the top spring is adapted to flex, and a bottom spring having an end affixed in the bottom hole and an opposite end affixed to a counterweight, wherein the bottom spring is adapted to flex.

[0007] The counterweight has a weight greater than that of the top spring and the flag so that the weight of the counterweight causes the flag to rotate to a position substantially upright when the water ski is substantially not moving to allow visual detection of the flag and for locating the water ski in the water.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG.1 is a partial side elevational view of the present invention affixed to a ski.

[0009] FIG. 2 is a partial side elevational view of the present invention affixed to a ski, shown as the ski is moving through the water.

[0010] FIG. 3 is a partial rear elevational view of the present invention affixed to a ski.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] Referring now to FIGS. 1-3, the visual device of the present invention is shown installed on a water ski 6, having a ski top 8 and a ski bottom 10. A bracket 12 is attached to the water ski 6. A rotator 14 is rotatably coupled to the bracket 12, positioned and adapted to provide 360-degree rotation relative to the bracket. A top spring 16 has a top spring first end 18 affixed to the rotator 14, and a top spring second end 20 affixed to a flag 22. A bottom spring 24, has a bottom spring first end 26 affixed to the rotator 14, and a bottom spring second end 28 affixed to a counterweight 30.

[0012] In one embodiment, the weight of the counterweight 30 is between 56 and 198 grams (2 and 7 ounces). In this embodiment, the weight of the counterweight 30 exceeds the combined weight of the top spring 16 and the flag 22. The counterweight 30 may be shaped as a cylinder, approximately 5 cm (2 inches) in length and 1.3 cm (0.5 inch) in diameter, and made of steel. In one embodiment, the counterweight further comprises a threaded hole, adapted to hold the bottom spring second end 28. In this embodiment, the counterweight 30 has a bevel, tapering to the hole. The beveled shape offers less resistance when the counterweight 30 is moving through the water.

[0013] In one embodiment, the rotator 14 is made of polyethylene, is cylindrically shaped, and adapted to rotate about its cylindrical axis. A rotator stud 32 is affixed to the bracket 12 and is positioned coaxially with the cylindrical axis of the rotator 14, adapted to allow the rotator 14

to rotate 360 degrees around the rotator stud 32. In this embodiment, the rotator 14 further includes a top hole 34 positioned on the peripheral surface of the rotator 14. Top hole 34 is adapted to hold the top spring first end 18. In one embodiment, the top hole 34 is threaded such that the top spring first end 18 is screwed into top hole 34. In this embodiment, the rotator 14 is approximately 3.8 cm (1.5 inch) in diameter and 1.3 cm (0.5 inch) thick. In addition, the rotator stud 32 may be a threaded bolt such as a common .62 cm (.25 inch) diameter bolt, approximately 2.5 cm (1.0 inch) in length. Such bolts are often referred to as ¼-20 bolts when the threaded portion includes 20 threads per inch of length.

[0014] The rotator 14 further includes a bottom hole 36 positioned on the peripheral surface of the rotator 14 approximately 180 degrees from the top hole 34. Bottom hole 36 is adapted to hold the bottom spring first end 26. In one embodiment, the bottom hole 36 is threaded such that the bottom spring first end 26 is screwed into bottom hole 36.

[0015] The bracket 12 is adapted to be affixed to the ski 6. In one embodiment, the bracket 12 is made of polyethylene or polypropylene and comprises a vertical section 38 that supports the rotator stud 32. In this embodiment, the vertical section 38 includes a threaded hole 40 adapted to accept the rotator stud 32. Extending from the vertical section 38 is a top tab 42 and a bottom tab 44. The top tab 42 and bottom tab 44 are spaced apart enough for the ski 6 to fit between. In one embodiment, the top tab 42 is removably secured to the ski top 8 by a VELCRO® brand or other hook and loop fastener. Similarly, the bottom tab 44 is removably secured to the ski bottom 10 by a VELCRO® or other brand hook and loop fastener. In this way, the bracket 12 can be removed from the ski 6 by pulling the top tab 42 and bottom tab 44 apart enough to disengage the VELCRO® or other brand hook and loop fasteners and remove the ski 6.

[0016] To facilitate disengagement from the hook and loop fasteners, the top tab 42 and bottom tab 44 may be approximately 8 cm (3 inch) in length. In one embodiment, the top tab 42 and bottom tab 44 are approximately 2.5 cm (1.0 inch) wide and 0.5 cm (0.2 inch) thick. In this embodiment, the vertical section 38 measures approximately 2.5 cm (1.0 inch) from the top tab 42 to the bottom tab 44. Further, the vertical section may be approximately 3.8 cm (1.5 inch) wide and 1.3 cm (0.5 inch) thick.

[0017] In one embodiment, the counterweight 30, bottom spring 24, rotator 14, top spring 16, and flag 22 operate together. When the bracket is installed on a ski 6 and the ski 6 is floating in water, gravity causes the counterweight 30 to move to a straightened position below the ski 6 as shown in FIG. 1. When the ski 6 is in motion as indicated in FIG. 2, the flow of water will cause the counterweight 30 to move. Movement of the counterweight 30 causes the rotator 14 to rotate about the rotator stud 32, causing the top spring 16 and flag 22 to move opposite of the counterweight 30. Thus, when the ski 6 stops moving, the flag 22 will always end up in an upward position regardless of whether the ski top 8 or ski bottom 10 is facing up.

[0018] When a water-skier is using the ski 6, the ski 6 is pulled through the water. When the ski 6 is in motion, water flow causes the counterweight 30 and the bottom spring 24 to move to a flexed position as shown in FIG. 2. When the counterweight 30 and bottom spring 24 move to the flexed position, the rotator 14 turns, causing the top spring 16 and flag 22 to rotate forward as shown in FIG. 2. The top spring 16 provides flexibility while the ski 6 moves through the water.

[0019] In one embodiment, the flag 22 is brightly colored and reflective, such as a red or silver color, to make the ski 6 easier to locate. The flag may be triangular in shape, approximately 5 cm (2 inches) wide and 10 cm (4 inches) long. In this embodiment, the flag 22 is glued to the top spring 16.

[0020] In one embodiment, the top spring 16 and the bottom spring 24 are made from grade-304 stainless steel. The top spring 16 and the bottom spring 24 are a suitable size, such as 0.5 cm (0.2 inch) diameter spring stock. In this embodiment, the top spring 16 is approximately 18 to 20 cm (7 to 8 inch) in length, and the bottom spring 24 is approximately 15 to 18 cm (6 to 7 inch) in length.

[0021] Although the principles, alternate embodiments, and operation of the present inventions have been described in detail herein, the visual device is not to be construed as being limited to the particular illustrative forms disclosed. It will thus become apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications of the embodiments herein can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.